

New York, Oct. 16.—Silver, 49 5/8c; Lead, \$4.50; Spelter, not quoted; Copper, quiet, electrolytic, \$18.00@18.25.

WEATHER—UTAH: Fair tonight, warmer in southwest; cooler in northwest; partial with frost; Sunday fair, warmer.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah

## German Forces on Defensive Along Entire Eastern Front

### KAISER ORDERS GERMAN ARMIES TO TAKE DVINSK AT ANY COST

**Teutons Make Attacks With Utmost Impetuosity Under Cover of Terrific Artillery Fire—Losses Extremely Heavy—Germans Thus Far Unable to Break Down Russian Defense—British Gain Ground—French Continue Fierce Bombardment.**

### AUSTRO-GERMANS SUFFER ENORMOUS LOSS

Paris, Oct. 16, 4:58 p. m.—Austro-German losses in the campaign against Serbia, up to Thursday evening, October 14, were estimated at 25,000 officers and men killed and 60,000 wounded, according to a dispatch received today by the Temps from Nish, the Serbian capital. The Serbian army operating in the north, the message adds, also sustained heavy losses.

London, Oct. 16, 5:09 p. m.—A blockade of the Bulgarian coast in the Aegean sea by British warships of the eastern Mediterranean squadron was put into effect today, according to an announcement made by the official press bureau.

The text of the communication follows: "The vice admiral commanding the eastern Mediterranean squadron of the allied fleets has declared a blockade of the Bulgarian coast in the Aegean sea, commencing from 6 a. m. on the 16th instant.

"Forty-eight hours grace from the moment of the commencement of the blockade has been assigned for the departure of neutral vessels from the blockade area."

Amsterdam, Oct. 16, via London, 2:02 p. m.—According to a dispatch from Athens to the Cologne Gazette, the ministers of Russia and Italy are preparing to leave Greece. The families of the diplomats, the message adds, probably will leave the Grecian capital today on a warship bound for Italy.

Stockholm, Oct. 16, via London, 2:48 p. m.—The Norwegian steamship Tyer, loaded with cotton and bound from Bergen, Norway for Copenhagen, Denmark, was captured today by a German warship in the Cattegat, the arm of the North sea between Sweden and Jutland.

Petrograd, Oct. 16, via London, 2:47 p. m.—With the exception of Dvinsk, on the northern end of the Russian battle front, where fierce artillery battles continue, the Germans appear to be on the defensive along the entire eastern front.

Russian military officials say they have obtained information that the German armies have been ordered to take Dvinsk at any cost. German attacks at this point have been made with the utmost impetuosity under cover of a terrific artillery fire, but so far they have been unable to break down the Russian defense. The German losses are reported to have been extremely heavy.

Paris, Oct. 16, 2:35 p. m.—French forces have repulsed several counter attacks in the Lorraine district against trenches occupied by them yesterday, according to the official statement issued by the French war office today.

The text of the communication follows: "We repulsed last night in Lorraine several counter attacks against the trenches which we occupied yesterday to the north of Reillon. In the course of these engagements we took 100 prisoners.

"In the Vosges the enemy undertook shortly after midnight an attack in force between the Ling and the Schatzmannelle. This attack was completely repulsed by us.

"There has been nothing to report from the remainder of the front."

**Hard Fighting in Lorraine.** Hard fighting has been in progress on the Lorraine front, where the French declare they have repulsed several counter attacks by the German troops captured yesterday.

Repulse of a strong German attack between the Ling and the Schatzmannelle in the Vosges also is reported by the Paris office.

Unrest in the interior of Bulgaria is reported in special dispatches through Bucharest. Many officers of pro-Russian sentiments have retired from the army, it is declared.

**Pressure on Greece.** The idea that pressure might well be put on Greece by the entente allies has been tentatively advanced in London, a newspaper alluding to the possible use of a British fleet off the Greek coast as a way of presenting arguments with "forceful fact."

Greece recently gave notice that she would maintain armed neutrality "for the present."

Russian military officials declare they have learned that German orders are that Dvinsk must be taken at any cost, the Russian defense of the city holding firm.

**Review of War Situation.** London, Oct. 16, 12:26 p. m.—Reciprocal war declarations between Bulgaria and Great Britain and Serbia, together with King Ferdinand's manifesto to the Bulgarian people, defining Bulgaria's cause and intention, have marked another phase in the Balkan situation which is slowly emerging from obscurity.

Greece's decision not to join forces with Serbia at present, although causing profound disappointment in England, and being regarded by many London commentators as equivocal and as violating the obligations to Serbia, has, at least been announced in the words permitting of no further doubt as to the immediate position of affairs, which, however, circumstances might alter at any moment.

**Rumania Strictly Neutral.** Rumania remains the only sphynx-like figure in the Balkans. She, according to a telegram received in Paris from Bucharest, has decided to maintain strict neutrality, but this is not taken in London to be a definite answer.

campaign against Serbia is developing with a slowness that is very gratifying to the allies of Serbia. He has advanced slightly and made some captures, but his troops, according to advices received in the British capital, have so far obtained no important results.

**Bulgarians Attacking Serbians.** The first Bulgarian army is attacking the Serbian frontier northeast of Nish, the present capital of King Peter, and is occupying the mountain passes. Confident dispatches from Nish say that unless the Austro-Germans bring up further reinforcements the Serbian troops will be able to hold their defenses. An official Balkan report says the Serbian army already has retaken Pisana and Boukva which were captured by the Bulgarians October 13.

On the western front the chief activity is reported along the French line where small French advantages have been equalled, if not overshadowed, by the German gains, the French being forced to surrender some trenches.

The Germans also have gained some ground in the Champagne region.

**British Holding Front.** The British front has undergone no changes according to Sir John French, the British commander-in-chief, although the Germans officially claim to have recaptured many of the trenches taken Wednesday by the British on the Loos front. The London press continues to express doubt as to the thoroughness of the defensive measures taken for the protection of London from air raids.

**Premier Must Explain.** Premier Asquith, it is announced, will be asked in the house of commons next Tuesday whether Paris lately has been immune from air attacks and if the air defenses of that city have been carefully studied by the British authorities. Annan Bryce, brother of Viscount Bryce, formerly British ambassador at Washington, will ask Mr. Asquith whether the British aeroplane squadron received an order to demobilize at 6 o'clock on the afternoon of last Wednesday, whether other aeroplanes received orders to take their places, and when the Zeppelins arrived if any and if so, how many aeroplanes were aloft.

Constantinople, Oct. 16, via London, 12:10 p. m.—An official communication issued today by the Turkish war department says: "Nothing of importance has occurred on the Dardanelles front. Near Anafarta and Ari Burnu there was from time to time reciprocal rifle and artillery fire.

"Near Seddu Bahr our bomb-throwers on our right wing caused a fire to break out in the enemy's trenches. Our artillery silenced enemy artillery which was shelling our left wing near Tekke Burnu and a fire lasting an hour broke out in the enemy camp.

"Elsewhere there is nothing to report."

**GERMANS GAIN IN WESTERN FRONT**

**Capture Several Important Points Which Were Held by French.**

London, Oct. 15, 11:45 p. m.—A British official report received under date of 9:45 o'clock tonight from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British army in the field, says:

"We have further improved our position in the Hohenzollern redoubt. We hold all the ground gained on the 13th."

London, Oct. 15.—In a general artillery action fought on a front of nearly 300 miles, the Germans today struck heavily at the allies' lines in Artois, Champagne and the Vosges.

They drove the French in from a position east of Auberville, in Champagne, where the French guns seriously menaced the German line, and recaptured the summit of Hartmannswillerkopf in the Vosges. These gains are admitted by Paris. They claim to have driven the British from the positions they lost yesterday south of the Vermelles-Hulluch road, but Sir John French, commander of the English forces, official refutes this report.

According to the British field marshal, his forces still hold all the positions gained south of the La Basse canal on Wednesday, and the British position in the Hohenzollern redoubt has been greatly improved.

**French Report Success.** Paris reports the capture of several sections of trenches in Lorraine after six days of fighting for the lost positions.

The fury of the German artillery bombardment reached its greatest height in the mountain tops of the Vosges. Concentrating their effort on a front of three miles from a point just south of Hartmannswillerkopf, and the height of Skodelkopf, the German batteries prepared the way for the final assault with a storm of shells of every caliber, heavy bombs and glowing streams of burning oil, which were projected toward the French trenches. Reply by the French batteries prevented an advance to the French line except on the slopes of Hartmannswillerkopf, where the Germans, by an impetuous assault, charged the peak and carried the trenches defending it. Two French observation stations between the sum-

mit and Wuenheim road also fell into German hands.

**Blockhouses Demolished.** Near by, on the saddle of the ridge between Col. Bonhomme and the height of St. Marie, French gunners demolished two German blockhouses and plowed up the German trenches connecting them.

The German success in Champagne was preceded by an all-night bombardment centered on the French line just east of Auberville. On the extreme left of the positions the French recently captured here, where the line jutted out toward the German defenses and gave the French the advantage of short range fire into the opposing trenches, the German gunners concentrated their fire until five o'clock. The French were forced to give way under the hail of metal, and the Germans pressed forward and occupied the lost trenches.

**General Villa Reported Dead**

**Chief of Convention Forces Arrested by Own Men, Convicted and Executed—Rumor at El Paso.**

**EXECUTIONER IS DEAD**

**Northern Chieftain Shoots Subordinate, Revolt Follows and Villa Is Killed in Fight.**

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 16.—Reports current here for twelve hours that General Francisco Villa, chief of the convention forces, had been arrested by his own men at Casas Grandes, convicted and put to death could not be authoritatively confirmed here today. Messages from General Villa is his private code were received at Juarez at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The messages related to business of his at Juarez.

The report that his executioner, General Rodolfo Fierro, was dead, was received over the military wires from Casas Grandes. It stated briefly that Fierro had been drowned while fording a river, that his horse slipped and the general was swept down stream.

A Mexican passenger from Casas Grandes who arrived Thursday night, was said to have brought the first word of Villa's death, but his story became public only late yesterday when it received apparent confirmation from an American arrival who said he had been so informed by a railroad employee.

**Chieftain Shoots Subordinate.** The Mexican's story was that General Villa had demanded money of a subordinate who, on refusing, was shot by the northern chieftain. A revolt occurred, the story continued, in which 7000 Mexicans arrayed themselves against 2000 that sided with Villa. In the fight that ensued, Villa was killed, said the Mexican.

**Fierro an Audacious Leader.** General Fierro was one of the most picturesque and most audacious leaders produced by the Mexican revolution. Formerly he was a railroad brakeman, finally turning bandit and robbing an express train at Lampasas, Mex. between Laredo and Monterey. For this he never was prosecuted, eluding his pursuers and escaping to the hills.

When the revolution broke out Fierro joined Villa's forces and won the esteem of his commander at the battle of Torreón and Zacatecas. Subsequently he became known as Villa's "right hand man" who could be relied upon to carry out particularly atrocious plans.

## UNION PACIFIC TRAIN WRECKED

**Motor Train Plunges Down Embankment Near Randolph, Kansas, Into Nine Feet of Water.**

**SIXTY REPORTED DEAD**

**Call Sent for All Available Doctors and Nurses—Forty Persons Injured.**

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 16.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon Union Pacific headquarters reported that two bides had been recovered from the wreck near Randolph, Kan., and possibly six others are still in the water where the went down. Thirty-seven passengers were taken from the car alive.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 16.—A large number of persons were killed and many were injured today when motor train number 579 on the Union Pacific plunged down an embankment near Randolph, Kansas. A washout caused the accident. One of the cars on the train was submerged in Fancy creek, a local stream, and most of the dead were drowned.

This information came to the Union Pacific officers in Kansas City today. While but scant details were available, it was known the motorman of the ill-fated train met death with his passengers.

The train which carried two cars, left Manhattan this morning early, for Marysville. It carried about 75 passengers. A three-inch rain fell in the vicinity yesterday. The accident occurred near the approach to the bridge over Fancy creek where the track had been washed away.

The first car plunged down the high embankment burying itself deep in the stream below.

It was in the forward compartments of the car that the greatest loss of life was believed to have occurred.

**Forty Estimated Dead.** Dr. Louis Atwood of Topeka, and Alma K. Jellin of Garrison, Kans., were the only identified dead up to noon. At that hour it was estimated forty persons had been injured.

## SERBIA BLAMED FOR TROUBLE

**King Ferdinand's Manifesto Regarding Bulgarian Attitude in War Situation Made Public.**

London, Oct. 16, 11:06 a. m.—A copy of the manifesto of King Ferdinand to the Bulgarians, portions of which were forwarded from Sofia recently by telegraph, reached London today. The manifesto implies Bulgaria has no quarrel with the entente powers. It is explained that they, like Germany, were prepared to give Bulgaria the greater part of Macedonia.

"Our treacherous neighbor, Serbia, alone remained inflexible in the face of the advice of her friends and allies," the manifesto continues. "For from listening to their counsels, Serbia, in animosity, stupidly attacked our territory and our brave troops have been forced to fight for the defense of their own soil."

**War Nearing Close.** In conclusion King Ferdinand says: "The European war is nearing a close. The victorious armies of the central empires in Serbia are advancing rapidly. I command our valiant army to drive the enemy from the limits of our kingdom and crush this felon neighbor. We shall fight the Serbs at the same time as the brave armies of the central empires."

**Forty Thousand Attack Bridge**

**Bulgarians Make Attempt to Cut Railroad Twenty Miles From Greek Border.**

Athens, Friday, Oct. 15, via Paris, Oct. 16, 1:05 p. m.—Forty thousand Bulgarian troops with artillery are reported to have begun an attack on the Italian bridge between Valandovo on the railroad running from Saloniki into Serbia and Hovdovo. The point of attack is about 20 miles north of the Greek border. The Bulgarians apparently are attempting to cut railway communication and prevent the entente allies from forwarding troops and supplies for the assistance of the Serbians.

Lighthouses on the Bulgarian coast have been extinguished. Entrance to the port of Dedegatch, Bulgaria's principal port on the Aegean sea, has been forbidden, except in the day time when a pilot is required. All Bulgarian ports are said to have been mined.

**Chicago Grain**

Chicago, Oct. 16.—Chicago, Oct. 16.—The wheat close was unsettled 5-8 to 7-8c net higher, with December at \$1.08 7-8 and May at \$1.09 1-2. The corn close was steady at 3-4 to 7-8 to 1 1-8c net advance.

## NO BOOKS OR RECORDS MISSING FROM THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

**Some Evidence of Slips of Arrest, Which Have No Essential Value, Having Been Tampered With During the Past Two Weeks by Those Who Were Given Access to the Police Commissary—Committee Displays Fairness and Is Diligently Searching.**

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the police record investigating committee convened and secured the books of the department for the latter part of the year 1911, beginning July 1. In turning the books over to the committee, Desk Sergeant and Jailer Hagbart Andersen explained that slips were not in consecutive order respecting dates, as parties of late had been looking them over and had disarranged them. This fact greatly handicapped the committee in compiling the memorandum slips with the "Prisoners Record" kept by the desk sergeants. However, the committee worked hard at the job all afternoon and resumed work again this morning at 9 o'clock. Committee-man Howell attended the investigation only a part of the time yesterday and did not arrive at the committee room this morning until about 10 o'clock.

The investigation is being conducted by the chairman of the committee reading data from the memorandum slips and the secretary checking each case on the record book, setting aside cases that are not understood and recording the number of cases that are not found on the memorandum slips. The cases held for information from some of the officers of the police station or the clerk of the municipal court are those which appear on slips but not on the official record book. In most instances they are state or county cases which were turned over to other officers after arrests had been made or investigations instituted. In every instance, so far as the investigation where the slip has been forfeited or lines imposed and the slip does show the transaction but the record does, the fines and forfeitures have been accounted for by receipts from the clerk of the municipal court to the desk sergeant who turned the money over to him.

**How Books Are Kept.** The books taken from the police department for investigation were the memorandum slips for six months, extending from July 1 to December 31, 1911, soon after which the commission form of government was inaugurated, the official record of prisoners kept by the desk sergeants in the police department, the black book, and receipt books of Clerk I. N. Fulton of the municipal court, covering that period of time.

It was explained to the committee that the police record of arrests and disposition of cases is the book of original entry and that the memorandum slips were merely used as a matter of expediency and to improve the system of the department in the transaction of criminal business. The law requires only the book known as the "Prisoners Record" and it is that book upon which the investigation hinges. The black book shows a record of cases that are taken up for investigation and is not a public record in the official newspapermen are not permitted to see this book and no knowledge of its contents is made known until some definite action is taken against the parties under investigation, in the form of authentic complaints and formal action respecting prosecution. The black book, so far, has not been referred to but the other books have all been used.

**Slips Disarranged.** The disarrangement of the slips by recent investigators was quite annoying to the committee and they stated that had it not been for that, much more rapid progress could have been made. So completely had the recent investigators scanned the "Prisoners Record" and the memorandum slips to discover discrepancies, that numerous crosses (x) were discovered on the official book and in some instances it was discovered that the memorandum slips had been left on the page where the x was made. The crosses evidently are marks from which those who desire to further prosecute the "Prisoners Record" investigation may operate.

A representative of the Examiner attended the investigation a part of the time yesterday afternoon and he was very solicitous that the committee investigation be made from his angle. He said that, perhaps not right away, but within the next few months some very startling developments would be made which would make good on all charges preferred against the administration of 1911. He rather demurred when reminded that there had been so many amendments and retractions of the original charges, that the investigation called by Mayor Fell had become extremely farcical. He was put out when he was advised by the committee that the "Prisoners Record" book of the police department would be considered as the book of original entry and that the memorandum slips would be considered in the light for which they were intended—only an expeditious method of keeping the books of the department. The intimidation of the board of investigation by the Standard representative referred to by the Examiner this morning, was likely nothing more nor less than the embarrassment, of the Examiner man when he was advised of the fact that the memorandum slips were not the official books of original entry.

**Slips Found in Book.** At the closing hours last evening, while Committee-man W. C. Howell was scanning the police record of prisoners, he came across two memo-

random slips, snugly concealed between the leaves of the book. Mr. Howell called attention to the fact that of course some of the slips are missing, as he had found two of them had been taken from the slip files and placed in the book. On the same page on which one of these slips was discovered was the well defined x opposite the entry, "R. C. Park, charged with lewd conduct." The date of the record was December 4 and it was shown that the man had been fined \$10 or ten days in jail. The slip of this entry corresponded with the book entry, the feature, however, calling for the x so conspicuously placed on the book, undoubtedly was the fact that bail in the sum of \$150 had been exacted. The sleuth will probably undertake to show that the \$150 bail was never refunded and that "some one higher up" got the money. Thus it will be seen that the Examiner people have had access to all the slips and have been allowed to do with them as they pleased.

Committee-man Critchlow remarked that the missing slip could likely be easily accounted for, as the book and the slip files had recently been gone over, and very likely the parties had inadvertently left the slip in the book of original entry.

**Former Chief Present.** Former Chief of Police T. E. Browning voluntarily appeared before the board and stated that he would gladly give any information within his knowledge to aid in the investigations. He was requested by members of the board to advise the committee respecting the slip system of the department in 1911.

Mr. Browning explained that the department began using slips containing data respecting arrests July 1, 1911, and that the system was instituted by him to make more perfect the plan of keeping the books. They were considered as memorandum slips merely, and under the law had no legal place in the department. It was not necessary to retain them, but it had been the custom of the department to place them on file and keep them. He thought it was quite likely that some of them had not been preserved and he said, too, that in many instances the entry was made directly on the official book. Especially was this true with the day sergeants. Mr. Browning also explained to the committee the manner in which fines and forfeitures were kept, the clerk of the municipal court always being required to give receipts for fine and the parties to whom bail money was refunded made to give receipts.

**Wanted a Precedent.** In checking up the official record the investigators came across a list of 44 vags from the electric alley district, each having been fined \$10 but the slips were not forthcoming. The Examiner man insisted that the slips—he called them the original entries—should be located or the transactions discredited. He explained that he wanted a precedent established, as a little later on other such entries would be discovered. The committee-men, however, told him that the record before them was that of original entry and especially would there be no necessity for hunting up the slips, as the receipt of the clerk of the municipal court for 44 vags from the electric alley district, each having been fined \$10 but the slips were not forthcoming. The Examiner man insisted that the slips—he called them the original entries—should be located or the transactions discredited. 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